PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS.

Provision Made for Pensions for Employes and the Deposits Required.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

SINGAPORE, April 11, 1904. The civil service of India and other British provinces in the east is a matter of national pride, and no one can study its records and its methods without admitting its success and superiority to the ordinary official administration of other govern-

The reason for the character and efficlency of the official staff in Egypt, India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Malay federation, Heng Kong and other British provinces in the east is easily found. The government gets good men because it offers suitable inducements, permanent positions at large salaries, rapid promotion for merit, with liberal leaves of absence and pensions upon retirement at the termi nation of certain periods of service. Our government must adopt a similar policy in the Philippines if it would have an equally good administration.

The East India Salary List.

Every congressman and every other person interested in the administration of affairs at Manila, particularly President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Gov. Wright and those who have immediate control of affairs, should carefully study the salary list of the British colonies in the east, particularly that of India, the conditions of appointment and the regulations governing the civil service.

There has already been considerable criticism of the large salaries now paid to officials in the Philippines, but it comes from people who know nothing whatever of the requirements necessary or the compensation received by similar officials in other parts of the east. I have a comparative statement showing in American gold the salaries paid in the Philippine Islands, in

British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settle-ments, Hong Kong and other British colo-nies to officials of corresponding rank or performing similar duties, and I suggest that it is worthy of the attention of those who are taking an interest in this subject.

	Philippi	ne Britie	sh	Hong-	Settle
Governor	Island	s. India	\$25,755	kong.	ments. \$24,250
Pri sec. to	\$10,000	\$01,082	\$40,100	\$24,200	Same of
governor	2,500	8,248	970	1,355	1,357
Exec. sec	7,500	14,118	8,245	10,800	7,760
Asst. execu-	NOTES S				1000
tive sec	4,000	8,245	8,233	4,800	4,947
Chief clerk	2,500		1,067	2.910	4,200
to sec Heads of de-	2,000		1,001	2,810	1,200
partments.		14,958			
Anditor	7.000	14,118	5,820	4,800	5,420
Deputy aud.	4,000	8,245	1,500	1,500	27.22
Treasurer		9,258	5,820 970	8,000	5,420 2,828
Coi. of cus-			910	3,000	2,020
toms	7,000		4,515	6,000	4.065
Dep. col. of	NU PERSONA	A.F. T. S.	- All as hour	1000000000	721100000
customs	4,000		2,425	3,000	2,618
Chief justice	7,500	23.818	8,890	13,500	8,130
Assoc. jus- tices	7,000	14,948	5,820	8,400	6,200
Judges, ct.	1,000	14,010	0,040	0,100	0,200
of 1st inst		14,958	5,820		5,420
Cierk of su-	-	-	330,000		DESIGNATION.
preme ct		8,248 12,702	1,940	5,400 7,275	3,495
Attor. gen Solfet. gen.		8,245	5.820 3,233	7,215	6,200
Dep. clerks		0,210	0,200		4,004
of court	2,000	4,122	3,500	4.536	2,910
Dir. of posts Asst. dir. of	6,000	4,122 12,178	5,150	4,800	4,947
Asst. dir. of					
Supt. money	3,250	10,238	2,090	3,000	*****
order office	2,000		1,775	2,280	2,328
Postmasters.	3,700	8.245	3,233	5,400	4,917
Supt. of edu-					
eation	6,000	*****	3,233	5,440	4,947
lic health.		4.947		0.000	4.850
Chief health		4,041	4,515	6,000	4,800
inspector	8.500	4,122	2,575	5,280	
Medical insp	2,500		2,575	3,492	4,065
Att'd. phys.	2.000		1	5 V20	
and surg	3,000	*****	1,940	3,490	2,710
Veterinary surg	1,800			2,522	
Senttary en-	1,000			2,022	
gineer	3,500			3,300	
Supt. of gov.				2000	0.5775.5
laboratory.	6,000	*****	*****	2,688	3,492
Dir. of blo- logical lab.	3,500			2,770	
Consulting	0,000			-,	
engineer	5,000	14,118	5.485	7,800	5,420
Prin. asst.		12.000	0.2224	1000	0.000
engineer	3,500	12,178	3,233	5,400	4,065
Railroad en-	8,600		4.850		
Asst. eng. &		*****	*,000		
supervisor.		*****	3,233	4,800	2,328
Cf. dr'ghts-			THURSDAY.	2/04/20	-
Chief of con-	2,000		1,617	1,200	*****
stabulary			4 515	7 900	4 08
Asst. chiefs		*****	4,515	7,200	4,850
of constab.				4.200	3,492
Warden of	1	1100000000	201800000		To Vigilia
prisons	3.000	*****	2,575	27.111	4,047
Dep. w'rd'ns	2,500	*****	0.575	3,000	2,328
Gov. printer Chf. bureau	4,000		2,575	*****	2,325
pob. land	3.200	9,559			3,788
Prov. treas Prov. gov	3,000	8,800	5,820		6,790
Prov. gov	8,000	38,800	5,820		5,420
The	Diffe	Tence	in Sal	arias	

The Difference in Salaries.

You will notice that although the governors of Ceylon, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements have duties and responsibilities that are insignificant compared with those imposed upon Governor Wright of the Philippines, they get about \$10,000 a year more salary than he. And the heads of depart-ments in India receive as much as the governor of the Philippines. The chief justice of Hongkong, a little settlement not so large as the District of Columbia, has \$5,000 a year more than the chief justice at Manila, and the chief justice of India has \$16,000 more, while the associate justices in those colonies get twice as much as in the Philippines, the judges of the lower courts nearly three times as much, and other judicial officers corresponding advances. It is refreshing occasionally to discover that one of our men gets more salary than the Englishman, This peculiar distinction belonges to the superintendent of education, health inspectors and one or two other scientific men in Manila. But, as a rule, the salaries paid in the British colonies will average twice as much as those we pay in the Philippines, and in the case of provincial governors in India they are twelve times as much.
Lieutenant governors in India receive

Lieutenant governors in India receive \$38,000 a year, and secretaries or heads of bureaus in the provinces are paid \$12,500, which is more than is received by the commissioners in the Philippines. Members of the boards of revenue in India receive 15,000 a year. All magistrates of the first class throughout the empire are paid \$10,000 a year, which is the minumum of the judiciary. District and session judges receive from that amount to \$15,00 a year. receive from that amount to \$15,00 a year, according to their length of service and importance of the circuit over which they

reside. In Burma, where official responsibilities In Burma, where official responsibilities and duties are as light as in any other country of the world, and where the population is only 7.005,500, the governor receives \$38,000 a year, the chief secretary \$12,500, four under secretaries \$8,500 a year each, the finance officer or treasurer \$14,500, disbursing officer \$11,500, commissioners, who are local executives in charge of districts, \$12,500 each, and a commissioner of agriculture \$11,500.

Worked Up the Ladder.

All of the gentlemen now occupying these positions, and drawing their salaries, excepting the judges, began at the bottom of the ladder. They entered the public service in India colonies before they were twenty-five years old, after passing two examinations, the second occurring after one inations, the second occurring after one year of probation, in which their administrative qualities and adaptability had been fairly tested, and the record they made during that first year counted so many numbers in their total standing. They have been compelled to submit to similar examinations at every promotion since, and have worked their way up by merit without postical influence, although, as is always the case, the personal equation entered into every calculation.

Wayside. The civil service in the East Indies is a survival of the fittest, and you may be sure that a man who survives all of the tests and conditions incident to advancement is made of good stuff. At the same time, when he enters the service he knows that nobody but a better man can get ahead of him; he is sure that he will not be displaced by the favorite of some member of parliament, and that every time a vacancy occurs he stands an equal chance of promotion with everybody else of his rank. He knows, too, that his employment is permanent upon good behavior, and, that, after twenty-four years of service, he will be entitled to a pension if he desires to retire. These pensions vary from \$360 to \$108 a year, according to the rank of the official, and they have the privilege of commuting them and receiving a stated amount of cash, which is calculated by an actuary on the same basis as is a life insurance preof cash, which is calculated by an actuary on the same basis as is a life insurance premium. But, unlike the rule of our government, if a pensioner accepts any other office or receives any other emolument from the government the amount of his pension must be deducted.

The Civil Pension System.

The British government gives pensions to both its civil and military officers upon retirement for age or disability, but requires both to provide for their wives and children after death by a form of compulsory insurance. The details may be found at length in the army regulations. Similar regula-tions prevail in all the European countries. Every officer who enters the military serv-ice, if he be married, must, as a condition of his appointment, pay into the treasury a stated sum for his wife and for each of his children. This sum varies according to his children. This sum varies according to his age, and is based upon the same risks as life insurance premiums. Every time he is promoted and upon the birth of every child his premium, or "contribution," as it is called, is increased, and each officer, both married or unmarried, must sumbit to a monthly deduction from his pay for insur-

ance purposes.

For this the officers of the army, navy and marine corps are divided into five classes according to their rank: Class I, which includes officers of the

rank of colonel and above, are required to deposit £384 upon entering the service, or, upon their marriage, if they already belong to service and pay £72 additional every time they are promoted. They also have f4 15s 10d per month deducted from their pay, and every time they have a child born they are required to deposit f15 for a son and f24 for a daughter.

Class II includes the officers of the rank of lientenant colonal, who must deposit f102

of lientenant colonel, who must deposit f192 upon entering the service, pay £36 upon every promotion and have £3 16s 8d deducted from their pay each month.

Officers of class III, which include those of the rank of major, deposit £96, pay £24 upon promotion and suffer monthly deduc-

upon promotion and suffer monthly deduc-tions of £2 17s 6d.

Class IV, which includes officers of the rank of captain, deposit £48 upon appoint-ment, £12 upon promotion, and pay monthly premiums of £1 18s 4d; while officers of the rank of lieutenant deposit £24 upon appoint-ment, pay £12 upon promotion and a month-ly premium of 19s 2d. All officers of what-ever rank are required to pay the libration ever rank are required to pay the "birth tax" stated above. If an officer appointed to the service has children at the time of his appointment, he must make an extra

deposit varying from f4 10s to f10 15s each, according to their age.

If an officer retires from the service his premium is reduced one-half, or he is permitted to take a paid-up policy for the insurance value of his investment; or he can settle by surrendering all his abiliary. settle by surrendering all his obligations for cash, the same as with an insurance company.

In Case of Dismissal.

Officers who are dismissed from the service by the sentence of a court-martial lose everything; their insurance is declared void and all premiums they have paid up are forfelted to the government as a part of the

By another arrangement officers of the army may insure the free return of their wives and families to England from any part of the tropics in case of their death. This is very common. Few married officers neglect the precaution, for the amount of the premium is small and the benefit is comparatively large. All they have to do is to pay a small sum, something about \$100, into the treasury, and receive from the government a certificate entitling their wives and children to free first-class passage to London or any other point in England.

Under the insurance regulations above given, the widows of all officers of class I receive annual pensions of \$900; of class II, \$650; of class III, \$500; of class IV, \$350; of class V, \$200, and \$50 a year for each child up to the age of six years; \$100 for children between six and twelve years, \$150 for those children between twelve and twenty-one years, and daughters over twenty-one receive \$225 a year for life or until marriage. No pensions are paid to until marriage. No pensions are paid to sons after they reach the age of twenty-

FIND BODY IN A CHIMNEY.

Remains of a Missing New York Child Found.

A dispatch from New York says: Wrapped in rags in a chimney at her home on 3d avenue, the body of six-year old Josephine McCahill, who has been missing since May 2, was found last night. The body was lodged near the top of the chimney, and it was necessary to fear away part of the masonry to release it. It is thought that the body was placed there within a day or two. The McCahill case has attracted much attention, the belief being that the child was kidnaped. Rewards aggregating \$3,850 were offered by various persons for her recovery, and mass-meetings were held to consider plans

various persons for her recovery, and mass-meetings were held to consider plans for conducting a search.

After leaving her home on May 2, to play in the street, the child was seen on 3d avenue with a man described as tall and dark. She had a bag of candy in her hand, but was crying. That is all the police have had to work on. Their search has proceeded on the belief that the man was an Italian, and that the girl would eventually be found in one of the Italian colonies in this or some near-by city.

An examination of the body later disclosed that it was badly decomposed, but that it had not been mutilated. It has been learned that the children of the neighborhood have been accustomed to hide in the chimneys while at play on the roofs, and the police now believe that the McCahill child climbed onto the chimney and fell into it.

MAILS FOR SIBERIA

Will Hereafter Be Sent via New York and St. Petersburg.

Apparently to avoid the risk of Russian mail falling into the enemy's hands, 'the Russian government has requested the United States to change the route of all mails sent from or through this country for Manchuria and Siberia. In accordance with this notification, the following general order, addressed to postal employes throughout the country, was issued today by the Post Office Department:

"Hereafter, and until further orders, mails destined for Siberia and Manchuria should be forwarded to New York to be included in mails for Russia made at the New York office.

The significance of this action lies in the fact that until now the mails for Siberia and Manchuria have been sent over the Siberian railway, going first to San Francisco berian railway, going first to San Francisco and thence, via Chinese or Japanese ports, to a Siberian railway point. The Russian government has given no other reason for its request than that it is impracticable to forward the mails for Siberia and Manchuria by any other route than western Europe, asking therefore that orders to that effect be given by this government. The request is believed to have in view the possibility of Japanese interruption of communication on the Siberian railway. All mail for other portions of Russia than Siberia and Manchuria all along have gone via New York and London, entering Russia at St. Petersburg.

Resignation of Lieut. Roberts.

It is announced at the War Department that the resignation of Second Lieut. Will-iam A. Roberts. jr., 14th Infantry, serving in the Philippines, of his commission in the army, has been accepted by the President to take effect at once for the good of the service." Lieut. Roberts is a native of Massa-chusetts and served as a private in the lat Maine Volunteer Infantry during the Span-ish war and afterward as a private in the 18th regular infantry. He was appointed

Anticipations. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says: True to expectations the democratic convention ended in a bediam and pandemo nium. There was no semblance of order, and extra police were necessary to quiet the obstreperous Hearst men, who were voted down continuously on all propositions by the vote of 1,004 2-3 to 468 1-3. This was the comparative strength of the Taggart and Hearst forces respectively.

The Taggart slate of officers and delegates was put through and the unit rule DELICATE DISHES IN SOUFFLES

gates was put through and the unit rule was adopted.

Resolutions indersing Judge Parker were accepted and the convention adjourned.

A sample of the riotous scenes may be gained from the first fight in the afternoon to get control of the chairmanship.

Greene Smith, ex-attorney general, was Taggart's candidate, and ex-Supreme Court Judge McCabe was the Hearst man.

Ex-Representative Matson of Green Castle leads Parkerites, who nominated Smith, and Judge Aiken of Fort Wayne, with Hearstites, proposed McCabbe. Aiken's appearance was the signal for a whirlwind of applause. He attempted to include in his motion nine Hearst delegates-at-large, but O'Brien ruled him out of order. Senator Ulrey, Fort Wayne, jumped up and contor Ulrey, Fort Wayne, jumped up and con-tested decision.

Then pandemonium, which continued

throughout the convention, began. Ulrey shouted, "Let us have a little breath; don't apply gag rule yet until the right time comes." A riot almost ensued. O'Brien comes." A riot almost ensued. O'Brien ruled no appeal from the chair. All the Hearst men were on their feet screaming at this ruling. The sergeant-at-arms and a detail of big policemen started for the Hearstites. Order was finally restored, and voting by counties began, which was the first test between the Parker and Hearst forces.

The roll proceeded until Lapote county was reached, which cast twenty-four for Smith. Mayor Darrow of Laporte was up in an instant challenging the vote. In dramatic tones he declared the county had been denied a hearing before the credenied committee. O'Brien set his teeth and told Darrow he must wait until the roll was over. The police started for Darrow and made him sit down.

Smith began his speech, attempting to re-cite it amid the jeers and cat calls of the Hearst delegates. It was laughable. When Smith referred to the conscience of democrats the Hearst men found expression in the noisiest hissing ever heard in Tomlinson Hall. There were groans and laughs. They even protested when Smith declared the democracy believes in a majority. The climax of mirth was reached when Smith congratulated the convention on its ability

IN POLITICAL LIFE.

California for Roosevelt—Hearst to Get Democratic Delegation.

A dispatch from New York says: M. H. De Young, editor and publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle, is at the Waldorf. On the political outlook Mr. De Young said: "The California delegation to St. Louis will undoubtedly be for Mr. Hearst. His

paper is an influential democratic journal, and while he has some enemies, they will be in the minority in the state. California republicans will, of course, be earnestly for Roosevelt-first for his nomination and afterward at the polls for his election. California has been known to go democratic, but she gave McKinley a plurality of about 5,000, and I predict that Roosevelt will carry the state by 10,000. The President was popular before he came to the coast, but his visit greatly increased the number of his admirers"

Harrison Abandons to Hearst.

A dispatch from Chicago says: Mayor Harrison has given up his fight for a place on the democratic national committee. He announced today that Hearst and Hopkins could have the state convention to them-selves and that he would not even attend with a free hand in the county convention

Former Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City has announced his withdrawal from the race for the democratic nomination for governor. He declares he will support the

The seventh (Ky.) district congressional convention took 127 ballots yesterday without result, and adjourned until today. The last ballot stood: South Trimble, 29; W. P. Kimball, 27; Claude Thomas and Campbell Cantrill, 16 each, and S. E. Dehaven, 5. It requires 53 votes to elect. Representative Henry McMorran of Port

Huron, Mich., was renominated by accla-mation at the republican convention of the Republicans of the fifth (Neb.) district re-nominated George W. Norris for Congress. David Overmeyer, delegate-at-large to the

democratic national convention, announced he would make every effort to have the Kansas delegation support Gen. Miles for the democratic nomination for President.

LORE OF AUSTRALIAN TOTEM. Spirit of the Ancestor Associated With

An interesting report of the investigations

the Stick That He Carried. From the St. James's Gazette

by Prof. Baldwin Spencer into the question of "totemism" in Australia is given in a Melbourne paper. Various myths, it seems exist as to the origin of the totem. The aborigines believe that in what they call the dream times there lived beings, half animal, half plant, which were transformed into human beings, and wandered about making the natural features of the country. Each ancestor carried a stick, and with that stick the spirit of the ancestor is associated. Each place where an ancestor has wandered is believed to have a spirit, such, for instance as an emu spirit, a kangaroo spirit, and so forth; and each child born in that particular place is, say, an emu child or a kangaroo child, and so on. Thus it is that each child has its totem. As to the ceremonial, if a woman or child

As to the ceremonial, if a woman or child see it, the eyes are put out or death inflicted. The professor was initiated by one group, and was thus permitted to see the ceremonies. The initiators bedaubed themselves with ochre, down and their own blood, and, after going through a grotesque dance, related to the novices the doings of the ancestors. The ahorigines believe that reincarnation is continually going on, so that many living people are accepted as reincarnations of some celebrity. As to the religious or magical aspect, every person believes he has influence over the animal or plant after which he is called, even to the extent of causing it to increase. As a rule, the totem is edible, and in the great majority of cases the totem is the food supply, wherefore the power of increasing the ply, wherefore the power of increasing the totem is of importance. The aboriginal rarely eats his own totem, but he has no objection to giving it to others to eat.

Marine Corps Orders. Capt. J. R. Russell, in this city, has been ordered to Annapolis for duty at the marine parracks there and also as instructor of the Marine Corps School of Application. First Lieut. N. C. Reisinger has been de-

sched from duty at the marine barracks. Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty with a detachment of marines at the St. Louis Second Lieut. H. H. Kipp has been detached from duty at the marine barracks, New York, and ordered to duty on the U. S. S.

Maj. La Garde to Go to the Isthmus.

Major Louis A. La Garde, surgeon, recently on duty in the surgeon general's office, War Department, has been ordered to report to Rear Admiral John Walker, U. S. N., retired, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, for duty with the commission on the Isthmus of Panama. Major La Garde is an expert in the treatment of tropi-A balloon belonging to the well-known aercnaut, Capt. Surcouf, came down in the Place d'Aumesnii and the wind drove it against the zide of a house, and them a violent explosion followed, the sheets of flame penetrating the open windows of the building. Eight occupants of the house were burned or otherwise interest.

Democratic Convention in Indiana Met SERVING CHEESES

A Little Known Way is With Green Salad.

A FONDUE SAVARIN

AND STRAWS.

A Clubman's Recipe for Making

Written for The Evening Star. One of the culinary anxieties of the oung bride is what she terms her husband's erratic tastes and abnormal appetite for cheese. Particularly, if his bachelorhood has carried him into restaurant life, cheese has formed a staple feature of his daily menus and a component part in many of his favorite dishes.

On the other hand, the bride, newly come into her housewifely kingdom, has probably been raised in a home where good, plain American cheese was served at regular intervals, and Philadelphia cream cheese or Swiss cheese on rare occasions. The cheeses most frequently served as

dessert are Edam, Roquefort or some of the softer cheeses, such as Neufchatel, Brie or Camembert. Any rich cheese is suitable to be served with the black coffee, and with it should be passed either plain, unsweetened wafers, fresh and crisp, or water crackers. Old, hard and rich cheese should be grated. if whole, or passed with a cheese scoop, if soft. Serve soft cheese with a knife.

In Sandwiches.

With the green salad that follows the roast, sandwiches of very thin brown or white bread with grated cheese are liked, or cheese crusts or straws. Grated cheese is also sometimes added to celery salad.

Another dainty way of serving cheese is to make Philadelphia cream cheese into small flattened balls, like the cream walnut candies, putting half a walnut meat on each side. To make this cheese thin enough to mold add a little cream or milk to the to taste. Serve these balls on hearts of lettuce, or pass with the lettuce. Other varieties of nuts, chopped and mixed with the cheese, may be used for the balls.

The brands of soft cheese that come in small jars are always a comforting resource when the unexpected happens, and the when the unexpected happens, and the housewife is looking for material for a sandwich to serve with the cup of after-

noon tea, or the after-theater supper. With Boiled Rice. A complete food, containing all the ele-

ments of nutrition, is made from boiled rice and grated cheese. Add milk to the rice while it is boiling, season to taste with salt and pepper, then turn into the baking dish. Cover the top with grated cheese, and brown. If intended for a luncheon dish, when there is not a meat course, add more cheese. This dish may be varied by leaving the milk out of the boiled rice, when it may be served with a tomato sauce. Served Hot With Wine.

So rich is cheese in nutrition that the Swiss peasant counts on a cheese fondue with his black bread as one of his everyday dishes. He thrives and grows strong on bread and cheese one day, and cheese and bread the next.

the following manner: Take as many eggs as there are guests, and add a third of the eggs' weight in the best Gruyere cheese and the half of that of butter. Break and beat the eggs well in a saucepan, then add the butter and the cheese, grated or cut in small pieces. Put over the fire and stir until soft and thick. "Add salt according to the age of the cheese and a strong dash of pepper," says the old and not exact re-ceipt for this ancient dish. The famous Frenchmen who liked this fondue served it hot with their best wine. "Pass the bottle quickly and you will see wonders," quaintly concluded the directions.

A Modern Method.

A more modern and practical fondue, nicely adapted to the chafing dish, consists of a cupful of fresh bread crumbs and two cupfuls of grated cheese. Beat two eggs to a froth, melt a tablespoonful of butter in your dish over the hot waterpan and add a cupful of milk, a tiny pinch of soda, the bread crumbs and grated cheese. Season to taste with salt and paprika, and cook until smooth. Stir continually for about five minutes. Finally add the eggs, and stir three minutes longer. The bi-carbonate of soda furnishes the salts of potash found in juice of fresh meat and vegetables, an element in which cheese is lacking.

To Make a Ramakin.

One of the most appetizing and temptinglooking cheese dishes is the ramakin. To make it take four ounces of good American cheese, grated; one-fourth pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two heaping tablespoonfuls of bread, without crust; onefourth teaspoonful of made mustard, the yolks of two eggs, the whites of three, and red pepper and salt to taste. Boil the bread with the milk until a creamy mass results, and then stir in the butter and the cheese. Cook and stir one minute, take from the fire and add the seasoning and the well-beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, fold in lightly and bake in a buttered dish fifteen minutes.

If baked quickly the ramakin should be light and creamy. Serve on hot plates.

This Takes Genius. For that either delectable or unsavory compound known as Welsh rarebit nearly every man has his favorite combination. A club receipt that gives genuine satisfaction is mixed with ale or beer. It consists of two eggs, eight ounces of American cheese, one ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, the same quantity of celery salt, half a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a pinch of paprika, a saltspoonful of mustard, one-fourth pint of ale or beer. Separate the yolks of the eggs from the whites, and beat both until frothy. Melt the butter over bolling water, add to it the beer, and when hot add the cheese. Stir until smooth, then add all the seasoning, and stir again. Mix the yolks and frothed whites of again. Mix the yolks and frothed whites of eggs, then take out some of the mixture from the chafing dish and add to the eggs a little at a time, stirring every minute. Return the portion to the chafing dish, adding slowly and stirring continuously. When eggs are added in this way there is little danger of curdling. When the mass is smooth and well mixed put in the lemon the same piguants. Sarve on hot juice and sauce piquante. Serve on hot plates with hot toast.

plates with hot toast.

Only he who often composes a rarebit can can tell just the instant to take it from the fire. If cooked too short a time, the result is tough; if too long, the cheese is apt to curdle. From three to five minutes is the usual time. When ale is not used, milk or water must take its place, but in such case no acid like lemon juice can be used. No cheese is better than good American dairy for the making of a rarebit, though receipts often call for imported cheeses.

From the stewed tomatoes left over from yesterday's dinner, a dozen sticks of macaroni and some grated Parmesan cheese, the housewife may evolve a palatable dinner dish. Cook the macaroni in boiling salt water until tender—about twenty minutes. Drain and lay in a baking dish. Cover with the strained tomatoes one-half cup of cream, a small pinch of soda, a pinch of curry powder and salt to tasts. Dredge with very fine bread crumbs and plenty of grated Parmesan cheese, dot with butter and bake in a quick oven until golden brown.

Cheese Soffie.—One cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoenful of salt, one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, three eggs beaten separately, one-fourth pound of rich cheese, grated, and a dash of paprika. Thicken the milk with the flour, add seasoning and

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AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO. COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 25.

A dividend of 1 per cent (No. 25) on the COMMON stock of the American Graphophone Company will be paid June 15 to stockholders of record June 1, 1904. By order of the directors.
EDWARD D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
ap20-w,f,m-24t

ty or thirty minutes. This is a light and di-

Cheese Straws.-One pound each of flour, butter and cheese; one egg, a pinch of cay-enne pepper, half a cupful of water, one teaspoonful of dry mustard and a little salt. Mix the flour, butter and grated cheese; add the egg, well beaten; the sea-soning, and last the water. Roll out thin, cut into strips one-half inch wide and bake a golden brown. These straws are delicious with salad.

CHARITIES IN JAPAN.

Efficient Care Taken of Adults and Small Children. From Charities.

The greatest development of Japan in charity has been in the institutional care of able-bodied adults and of dependent children. Progress in the care of the former dates back to 1898, when a commission was appointed to consider the problem in all its bearings. This commis sion recommended, first, the erection through funds furnished by the state, of workshops in which the indigent poor of Tokyo could be put at work and their earnings applied to their support; second to supplement these workshops, or until they could be erected, by the establishment of agencies for furnishing drivers of which the second in the second second in the second sec vehicles, mowers of lawns, etc., men with simple occupations, the employe to remain under control of the agencies and his earn-ings to be applied to his support; and, third, the support under sanitary condi-tions of the aged, the cripples and those incapable of any form of labor, and the rearing of their children at public expense and under public oversight. As a result of this plan it is not unusual to find that workshop inmates such as the blind, the paralytic, the infirm, the high or middle grade idiots and persons who have lost one or more limbs become well trained in some particular task and acquire a degree of skill that enables them to earn more than is necessary for their

support.

In the children's institutions boys over seven are placed largely in the hands of the older boys, more experienced and more serious companions. Young girls go to school carrying upon their backs infants that have been intrusted to them so as to lighten the tasks of the regular attendants. The attendants are fourfold, those watching over the child's clothing, the food, the cleanliness of person and the physical training. In the training of institutional children a kindly demeanor is required on the part of the attendants, and in every way there is encouragement of the effort to provide a mother's tenderness and sympathy. Foundlings are boarded out for three years with nurses who are paid two or three dollars a month.

FASHIONS IN LONDON.

How Class Distinctions Are Empha sized by an Authority on Dress. From the London Sketch.

That dress reflects the trend of politics would be convincingly obvious to any one behind the scenes of conturieres' councils in Paris at the moment. Distinctive Russian fashions are being adapted to the time and temper of Gallic imagination, while oriental and occidental combinations are undergoing the grafting process before be-ing submitted to les belles Americaines et les Anglaises in the coming months. Entrancing Paris is never more alluring to the eternal feminine than in spring, when all her works and pomps are actively in evidence, when the Bols, with its faint, sweet odor of coming flowers, the familiar acrid smell of burnt wood and fragrant mother earth all in combination, makes again its perennial panorama of gowns, scenery and

Very tentatively, on the other hand, do new modes advance into full view over new modes advance into full view over here. There is a general reminiscence of Louis Philippe or Queen Victoria at a cer-tain period in the gathered skirts, the ruch-ed pelerine, the wide lace veil, the droop-ing hat brim, even to the sloping shoulders and pendant earrings of that time. Beyond a first installment of "early models," how-ever, no general insight into coming fash-ions is yet vouches fed our expectant sev ions is yet vouchsafed our expectant sex Though, of course, if these exquisite, lambent spring days continue with which this grievously aggrieved island has been cheered during the past week spring hats and gowns will rush into being. Already dressmakers are deluged with the orders of optimistic customers.

gowns will rush into being. Already dressmakers are deluged with the orders of optimistic customers.

Talking of fashions a la Louis Philippe,
even the jewelry of those days is now in
active reincarnation, rings being worn now
as then of enormous size and in qualnt
clusters of many-hued jewels. The miniature brooch and pendant are also in active
revival and evidence, while pendent earrings are again coming back into favor.
So far, only women of quality have patronized these revivals in jewelry, and one
hopes les autres will leave them severely
alone. Cheap jewelry is of all things most
offensive to good taste and ridiculous in its
pretentiousness, as witness the string of
pearls at 18 pence or thereabouts which
ubiquitously obtains in remoter suburbs.

Sir William Richmond, in saying that
people should dress in a manner suitable to
and indicating their positions and calling,
sounds a note that rings true in these days
of false coinage, and did a paternal government, borrowing wisdom from Elizabethan by-laws, issue a sumptuary code for
the different classes of this little island, a
distinct gain to the individual as well as
the masses would follow. Extravagance
would be curtailed, social grades more fitly
defined and the struggle to keep up a false
appearance largely limited. Then the suburbs might cease from struggling and the
social soaring of side streets be at rest.

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